



"INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS. NEUTRAL IN NONE."

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A HAIR MATTRESS TO LEAD.

The Be-Whiskered Postmaster of Chicago at the Head of the Chicago Gold Worshipers.

Although Never a Democrat, He Wants to Head the Fight for a Single Standard.

And the Wind Continues to Circulate Through His Hirsute Cheeks to That Effect.

Chairman Hinrichsen Jumps on Senator Palmer with Both Feet and a Big Club.

Cleveland is going to make a fight for gold and Wall street in Chicago.

His chosen leader is the whiskered beauty, Washington Hesing.

Mr. Hesing is a goldite from away back.

What Wash doesn't know about gold it not worth knowing.

His whiskers are worth their weight in gold.

His teeth are gold-plated and the crown of his head has a new gold-plate to throw a golden sheen on his side-lights.

Mr. Hesing has a few good men with him, but it is noticeable that most of these gentlemen are either officers or friends of the Federal Government.

The first meeting of the Postmaster's new club was held at the Great Northern Wednesday night.

All the Federal officials were present.

So were Henry W. Robinson, W. A. Vincent, Adlai T. Ewing, W. T. Baker, J. W. Richards, A. F. Seeburger, Martin J. Russell, John W. Rickert, William Zerkow, John Mayo Palmer, A. W. Wright, C. F. Gunther, Elmer McNeill, Frank Brookman, Geo. R. J. Smith.

The meeting passed resolutions approving of Mr. Hesing's whiskers and adjourned with three cheers for a gold standard and an appropriation.

When asked if he had read Senator Palmer's criticism on the action of the Democratic State Central Committee in calling a State convention, Secretary of State Hinrichsen said:

"I have read what Senator Palmer said about the action of the State committee in calling the convention, and am sorry to note that he has lost his temper. He is an old man and a United States Senator, elected by the Democratic party, and I therefore feel unwilling to say anything about him that might be construed as showing disrespect to him or his position. Still, I can not allow his assertions reflecting on the honor of the members of the State committee to go unanswered.

Senator Palmer asserts that a minority of the committee assembled in Springfield April 4 without making public the time, place or object of the meeting. He also says that no member of the Legislature or other Democrat was called into the consultation or invited to attend the meeting; that the meeting was a secret one, and that in spite of the protests of members of the committee, insisted on immediate action, and that I carried my point, etc. The facts in regard to the meeting and its results are briefly as follows:

The meeting of the committee was called in the regular manner, and the secretary, by my direction, wrote a letter to each member urging him to be present because important matters were to be considered. The newspapers announced this meeting nearly a week in advance, and it was generally discussed by Democrats in Springfield. The object of a committee meeting is seldom, if ever, mentioned in the call, for it is not the policy of the organization to advertise its plans to the world. However, on this occasion I gave out to the press the day previous to the meeting the information that I intended laying before the committee the proposition to call a State convention to consider the money question, and it was noticed in the papers. When the committee was called to order twenty-one of the thirty-one members were present in person or by proxy. Proxies have always been recognized in the State committee at such meetings, and certainly no question could be raised as to their validity on the occasion. A quorum was present and the meeting was an open one.

It was attended by the representatives of several newspapers and the Associated Press and was open to every one. The question of calling a convention was presented and fully discussed before a vote was taken. The roll-call showed that seventeen were in favor of the convention and three against it—one not voting. It is worth noting that all the votes against calling the convention were cast by proxies.

It will be seen that there was not the slightest irregularity in the proceedings, the spirit and letter of the rules and customs of the committee being fully complied with.

I will say further, that previous to calling the meeting of the committee I consulted a majority of the members as to the advisability of calling a State convention, and they agreed that it was the proper thing to do. Two members of the committee—Cable and Goodrich—played the baby act and said they were not present because they did not know what was going to be done. Cable has never attended a meeting of the committee since he has been a member of it, and Goodrich sent a proxy with instructions to vote against calling a convention. They are the last persons who should complain.

Senator Palmer says further that he believes the calling of the State convention was an act of deliberate treachery and disloyalty to the Democratic party and to Democratic principles. This is a serious charge for a Senator, elected as a Democrat, to make against a majority of the Democratic State Central Committee, and one that calls for positive proof on the part of him who makes it. The convention when it meets will decide as to where the treachery lies; whether it is with the committee which submitted an important question to the party, or with the Senator who proposes to refuse to them that right. Senator Palmer has humiliated every Democrat who took part in his election, not only by refusing to carry out the platform on which he was elected, but by his base ingratitude toward the men most active in bringing about his election. Of the seventeen members of the committee whom he calls traitors, eleven were members of the committee having charge of his Senatorial campaign, and who gave time and money without stint in his interests. The Democracy of the State will judge him and them, and no one doubts what the decision will be.

Judge Carter Tuesday morning informed Frederick S. Baird of the Thirtieth Ward that he would appoint him election commissioner in the place of Mr. Badenoch.

Mr. Baird is a Republican lawyer and has lived in Chicago since early in the '70's. He has never held any elective or appointive office with one exception. Some years ago he was a member of the Legislature from the district which included the territory where he now lives. He is about 45 years of age.

Judge Carter had many applicants for the position of election commissioner.

A dispatch from Denver says: "Gen. A. J. Warner, in an interview, stigmatizes President Cleveland's financial letter as a dishonest representation of facts, which contained an apprehension of defeat and an acknowledgment of the great battle that was pending.

"But there must be a new party," he added. "We must make the millions of voters who want bi-metalism. I think that party will be formed. If I did not I would go home and stay there."

Mr. Sibley said that from a hasty perusal of the letter he judged it was a

string of glittering generalities, empty words signifying nothing. James H. Weaver characterized the letter as stupid. He said:

"It is evident that Mr. Cleveland and the gold wing of the Democratic party will ally themselves with the Republican party in the next campaign. In fact, there will be but two parties—the gold and bank party, represented by the Republican ticket, and the united reform movement or alliance, consisting of Populists, free-silver Democrats and free-silver Republicans."

Looking a trifle pale and otherwise bearing the marks of his recent illness, City Clerk Van Cleave appeared at his office Tuesday and took up the burden of public life after two years' absence from his old desk. A large crowd welcomed him and of course there was the usual number of office beggars in the throng.

From word received at the city hall it is likely that Mr. Swift will be back from Florida a little sooner than was expected, and perhaps be here by Saturday.

There is considerable talk these days to the effect that E. J. Dwyer, who was superintendent of the water office under Hempstead Washburne, will be given either his old place or else put at the head of the street and alley cleaning bureau. Mr. Dwyer proved his popularity by being elected a Senator in a district overwhelmingly Democratic, and it is understood that Mr. Swift intends giving him some city job.

The judges of the Circuit, Superior, County and Probate Courts Wednesday signed an agreement that when one of their number refuses to sit in a court room which is in an unsanitary condition no other judge will take the room thus vacated. Several of the judges, among them Tuley and Horton, have announced their determination to leave the court house if the ventilation and plumbing are not attended to. The agreement is to prevent judges who are without court rooms of their own from taking the rooms which are abandoned. The agreement will be sent to the County Board.

An opinion of considerable importance to the newspapers of the country has been handed down by Judge Endlich, of the Common Pleas Court of Berks County, Pa. The case was that of Deborah Shelly against John P. Dampman, proprietor of the Reading (Pa.) Herald. The newspaper was sustained by the judge in every point. The judge decided that in the publication of the article complained of the defendant was clearly within his rights as a journalist, and it having been shown that reasonable care and caution was exercised, he cannot be held accountable for an honest mistake. The principal rulings were as follows: An account of a criminal proceeding is matter proper for public information, and is a privileged communication. A mistake in a privileged communication, if it be a necessary part of the report of the occurrence and such a matter of detail as would usually be inserted in such a report, partakes of the privilege, though it may, in point of fact, be untrue. The presumption of malice where an incorrect statement has been made in a

privileged communication, though the statement may reflect upon an individual, is rebutted by the fact that reasonable care was exercised in verifying the statement, and that there was reasonable and probable cause for believing it to be true. A newspaper publisher is not to be held to any stricter accountability in the conduct of his business than other persons engaged in business enterprises. The question of whether or not a communication is privileged is a question for the court and not for the jury. It is an absolute impossibility for newspapers in our day to do the work which the times and the people expect and demand, and at the same time to verify to a certainty every item and explore for possible falsity in what seems true. Certainly nothing more should be exacted from them in that line than is required from other individuals.

By the signing of the contract for the building of a submarine torpedo boat the Government is at last committed to the development of this arm of naval warfare. Several years ago an appropriation was made for such a vessel, but the plans submitted and the experiments undertaken were not of a nature to justify the Navy Department in having a boat built. Several of the foreign governments have made experiments in this line, and a few years ago it was rumored that both Spain and France had been successful in getting a vessel that would travel at good speed for long distances under the water and remain under full control of the crew. The announcement seems to have been premature, however, as little has been heard of them since. It is evident that the Navy Department is convinced that it has a successful boat in the plans submitted by the Holland Company. If the vessel justifies the announcement of its designers it will add a most formidable engine of war to our fleet. Submarine navigation has been a most fascinating field for inventors, but Jules Verne's Captain Nemo is the only one who has been able to surmount all the difficulties. The author of that delightful novel neglected to explain certain important points about the invention, and the Nautilus has unfortunately remained the only vessel of her kind—even on paper. Possibly a new era is at hand, at least for ships of war.

Driven wells are becoming quite popular since the advent of machinery for doing the work in an efficient manner. By the use of these, large volumes of water are obtainable in places where none could be procured before. These wells are sunk about seventy-five or one hundred feet usually, and with a pipe of from two to eight inches in diameter, issue water in abundance, and have proven very valuable to many a mill. So varying are the conditions in connection with locating a driven well, that costs cannot be given, but it is commonly estimated that about four dollars per foot for six-inch pipe covers expense.

Actress Marie Burroughs seems to be making an earnest effort to introduce to public attention the "new divorce." She is to be commended for her frankness, at least. She gave out a statement to the press in which she says that she and her husband, Mr. Masson, agree perfectly; that she admires him

sincerely; that she has great respect for him, likes him and wants his friendship. But she also wants a divorce. Miss Burroughs apparently holds that it would be highly absurd for a wife to "respect, admire and like" her own husband, and as she entertains these sentiments toward Mr. Masson she sees no other alternative than to ask for a legal separation. And perhaps this is best, after all. Otherwise those two young people might actually fall in love with each other and then the deuce would be to pay.

The progress of newspapers in the South is one of the remarkable things in the history of the country since the war. In all of the leading cities of that section there are now quite as good papers as in Northern cities of corresponding size, and the number of papers in the smaller towns has been largely increased. There are 27 dailies and 280 weeklies in Georgia, 26 dailies and 228 weeklies in Kentucky, 20 dailies and 222 weeklies in Tennessee, and 52 dailies and 562 weeklies in Texas—all well-conducted and liberally patronized.

The Boston Traveller, which has been celebrating its seventy-second birthday lately, has become a really phenomenal afternoon newspaper under the management of Charles E. Hasbrouck, who is well known in Chicago and the West. The paper is bright, new and uncondemned, with an uncommonly strong editorial page. The success of its management in invading and capturing so conservative a field as Boston is matter of widespread journalistic comment.

Lord Wolsey's book on Napoleon is confined to the last disastrous years in the active career of the Emperor, 1812-15. The author claims that Napoleon failed in the mission he set for himself and that he was even beaten at his own special game of war. More would be expected from Wolsey's book if the stupidest matter ever written about the American civil war were not from his pen.

A man sued the New York horse-dealing concern known as Tattersall's because a hunter sent to it by him to be sold by electric light had been inadvertently put up at auction in broad daylight, with the result that certain defects or superfluities in or upon his legs became easily apparent to purchasers, and he brought only a very small price. The plaintiff got a verdict of \$230.

England is engaged in a war in the remote ranges of the Hindoo Koosh Mountains, India, a potentate there having refused to give up his ancient possessions at the august demand of the British empire. A British army of 14,000, of which only 500 are Englishmen, is marching upon the obstinate barbarian. The number of Englishmen looks small, but they can put up a bluff overtopping the Himalayas.

A London paper reports that Queen Victoria cannot walk now without the assistance of servants, but it is certain, at least, that the grand old lady, unlike her royal grandfather, is not dying at the top. She is nearing the age of 70 and has reigned fifty-seven years, and her judgment in matters of statesmanship is probably as good to-day as it ever was.



WASHINGTON HESING.

As He Appeared Before the Wind Blew Through His Whiskers.

TO FILL THE JUSTICESHIPS.

The Judges of the Circuit, Superior, County and Probate Courts at That Work.

A Host of Candidates for the Positions Are Recommended from All Sides.

Some of Them Are Good, Some Are Bad, and Some Are Very Indifferent.

They Range in Style from Iky Abrahams to the Highest Order of Talent.

The judges of the Cook County bench met on Thursday to select Justices of the Peace for the various towns lying within the limits of Chicago. The job will last a week.

Following is a list of the applicants:

South Town Applicants.
Republicans—Campbell Allison, lawyer; George W. Underwood, Justice of the peace; Shimon W. King, lawyer; Edward T. Glennon, Justice of the peace; John Richardson, lawyer; John C. Everett, Justice of the peace; William A. Ruff, lawyer; William W. Johnson, lawyer; James J. Healy, court clerk; Harvey Sheldon, lawyer; William T. Hall, lawyer; A. J. Turnbull, lawyer; George E. Swartz, lawyer; Charles H. Bradley, lawyer; Randall H. White, Justice of the peace; John Flynn, ex-clerk of court; Charles T. Palmer, lawyer; Franklin A. Donelson, lawyer; H. J. Hayward, lawyer; David J. Lyon, Justice of the peace; John R. Porter, sign painter; Deloss M. Powers, lawyer; Stephen A. Douglas, lawyer; George Abraham, lawyer; Frank Hall Childs, lawyer; James E. Rogers, lawyer; Arthur S. Welch, lawyer.

Democrats—John K. Prindiville, Justice of the peace; A. H. Keenan, lawyer; Thomas Bradwell, Justice of the peace; R. S. Dement; Isaac Abrahams, lawyer; P. A. Hines, lawyer; Hugh J. Maguire; David J. Wile, lawyer; N. K. Piotrowski, lawyer; M. R. M. Wallace, Justice of the peace; Noel B. Boyden, lawyer; John F. Sinnott, Justice of the peace clerk; W. S. McComas, lawyer; Patrick B. Flannagan, ex-bailiff; James C. Martin, lawyer; Andrew M. Rorke, lawyer; George J. Foster, lawyer; Lazarus Minzenheimer, lawyer; Chas. Jouvant, lawyer; Timothy D. Hurley, lawyer; James M. Quinn, lawyer.

Politics Not Known—O. W. Turner, lawyer; N. A. Kaufman, lawyer; Louis Rinker, lawyer; John J. Jacob, lawyer.

West Town Applicants.
Republicans—Daniel O'Sullivan, lawyer and newspaper man; Olaf F. Severson, Justice of the peace; T. H. Clifford, lawyer; Jarvis Blume, Justice of the peace; Herman F. Moore, lawyer; Max Eberhardt, Justice of the peace; Clement J. Belinski, lawyer; Q. J. Chott, lawyer; George M. Bagby, lawyer; Miles Kehoe, lawyer; J. F. O'Donnell, lawyer; G. R. Tucker, lawyer; Edward L. Smith; John C. Ahrensfield, lawyer; Melvin B. Campbell, ex-Justice of the peace, Cleero; Stewart H. Herbeson, lawyer; P. C. Peeny, lawyer; Stephen Connolly, ex-Justice of the peace; Jos. F. Kohout, lawyer; Bernhard Behrend, lawyer; Alex. S. Robertson, lawyer; E. S. Overlock; A. W. Brickwood, lawyer; R. N. Hoskins, constable; John A. Bell, court clerk; Isaac J. Franklin, lawyer; John F. Smulsky, lawyer; Julius F. Smietanka, lawyer; J. Edwin Reeves, lawyer; Maurice Langhorne, lawyer; Edward A. Fisher, lawyer, ex-Justice of the peace; Walter E. Sparks, lawyer; A. K. Manning, lawyer; L. O. Gilman; Joseph Schneider, lawyer; Anton F. Nechvatil, lawyer; Herman Jacobson, lawyer; Robert N. Pearson, lawyer; R. C. Busse, lawyer; Henry Phillips; W. H. Sloane, the Insurance Inspector; George E. Dittwiller, editor; R. A. W. James, lawyer; Joseph Wildauer, clothing.

Democrats—M. A. La Buy, Justice of the peace; Robert Mickey, lawyer; John S. Stevens, lawyer; Henry Phillips, lawyer; Frank Collier, lawyer; Olaf E. Ray, lawyer; Joseph P. Rafferty, lawyer; Charles J. White, Justice of the peace; A. J. Sabath, lawyer; James M. Doyle, Justice of the peace; Mark Sullivan, school principal; Benedict J. Short, lawyer; John T. Murray, lawyer; Maurice J. English, lawyer; George R. Martin; John J. Brown, real estate; Leopold

Hyde Park Applicants.
Republicans—Frank J. Trainor; James P. Lott, live stock commissioner; Emanuel P. Barrett, lawyer; George S. Bristol, constable; Kitt Gould; John J. M. Kelley, lawyer; George K. Edwards, real estate and insurance; John C. Anderson, lawyer; William C. Hoyer, lawyer; Emanuel M. Beckerman, lawyer; William M. Bolles, lawyer; Lyman A. White; Allen S. Hunt, lawyer; Dewitt Stearns, lawyer; Edward P. Hotchkiss, lawyer; Linford H. Upton, lawyer; A. V. Lee, lawyer; Louis E. Sostheim, lawyer; Charles M. Peale, lawyer; Glenn E. Clark, lawyer; Samuel B. Winger, lawyer; Peter Steenberger, constable; Joseph Dudek, real estate; Vernon O. Ford, lawyer.

Democrats—James McErnery, lawyer; Thomas A. Foley, Justice of the peace; John E. Ricketts, lawyer; J. P. McPeck; Michael J. Quinn, Justice of the peace; Noble T. Robbins, Justice of the peace; Frank Milbrath, lawyer; S. B. Lockwood, lawyer; Edward B. McKoy, lawyer; E. M. Henderson, real estate clerk; G. H. Goodrich, lawyer.

Politics Unknown—William C. Parker, lawyer; William H. Colehour; Enoch Harpole, lawyer; Vincent P. Corey, ex-Justice of the peace of Lake, real estate and insurance.

Town of Lake Applicants.
Republicans—Charles A. Shirley, lawyer; Henry G. Schulte, lawyer; Schuyler Sigler, real estate; Edwin S. Metcalf, lawyer; Henry D. Smalley, lawyer; Edwin J. Rhodes, lawyer; C. H. Mulder, florist; John D. Herbert, lawyer; Silas Rhodes, lawyer; Peter Caldwell, Justice of the peace; Cyrenus Dominy, lawyer; John B. Thomas, lawyer; William Hughes, newspaper; Jas. E. Poole, newspaper; R. C. Craft.

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